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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/71/150.

** The information contained in the present addendum was received after the issuance of the main report or for technical reasons could not be processed in time for inclusion in that report.

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II. Replies received from Governments

Georgia

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[25 August 2016]

Georgia is an active member of the global anti-terrorist coalition and participates in multinational anti-terrorist operations.

Georgia is a party to the 14 anti-terrorism international conventions and to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of the Council of Europe and the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in Georgian legislation. All terrorism-related crimes provided by the conventions were criminalized in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

In order to tackle the phenomenon of so-called "foreign terrorist fighters" effectively and implement Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia were elaborated and adopted by the Parliament on 12 June 2015. The legislative amendments expand the scope of the approaches to the serious problematic issues connected with violent extremism.

Within the frames of univer .l (United Nations conventions), regional (Council of Europe conventions), subregional (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova Group, Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation) and bilateral international instruments, Georgia closely cooperates with the respective agencies of partner countries to tackle international terrorism.

Georgia enhanced its counter-terrorism capacities by establishing the independent, depoliticized and highly accountable State Security Service of Georgia, which is the main agency that combats terrorism. In order to implement more comprehensively the Security Council resolutions (especially resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) and the relevant subsequent resolutions) on combating terrorism, in December 2011, the Government of Georgia established an inter-agency commission on the implementation of Security Council resolutions. According to the newly established legal framework, the commission is mandated to implement Security Council resolutions in three main areas: assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo.

Georgia pays particular attention to nuclear security issues given that that field constitutes the cornerstone of the entire national security. Important steps have been taken to strengthen the nuclear security of the country that cover significant developments on the legislative, institutional, operational and international levels. Georgia actively contributes to the capacity-building process of its law enforcement agencies designated to combat nuclear security violations. As at today, all major road, sea, railroad and air border control points are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment, which has enhanced the capacities of Georgian law enforcement agencies to detect the smuggling of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims.

It should be noted in particular that Georgia is the first partner State of the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative, which has adopted the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threat Reduction Strategy and Action Plan.

III. Replies received from international organizations

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

Executive summary

- The use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials by terrorist groups such as Daesh, criminals and other non-State actors has become one of the most significant challenges to today's global security.
- In 2010, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) made a strategic decision to launch a comprehensive chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism prevention and response capability in support of its 190 member countries. The INTERPOL methodology for countering the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism consists of four main pillars:

1. Intelligence and operational data services

- Facilitating the exchange of information among member countries in a secured fashion and identifying criminals and criminal organizations through intelligence analysis represents the foundation of the work of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Sub-Directorate.
- The Sub-Directorate collects information on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives incidents; analyses the information and conducts threat assessments; shares intelligence and analysis regarding chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives threats and incidents with INTERPOL member countries and partner agencies through monthly (*INTERPOL CBRNE Monthly Digest*) and ad hoc reports.
- Specialized databases such as Geiger and Watchmaker provide operational and specialized support to member countries through the sharing of INTERPOL notices and warning messages on individuals involved in illegal chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives activities.

2. Capacity-building

- Given the gravity of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorist attack and its consequences, prevention and countermeasures constitute an essential element in both national and international strategies.
- INTERPOL engages in efforts to increase the level of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives awareness in law enforcement agencies; delivers training sessions in order to increase law enforcement capabilities; and provides prevention methodologies for use by member countries.
- Major INTERPOL chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives capacity-building programmes include:
  - Workshops on counter-nuclear smuggling
  - Radiological nuclear investigations training courses

- Radiological nuclear tabletop exercises
- Operation S^{3}OMMET (Safe, Secure, Surveillance of Microbiological Materials and Emergent Technologies)
- Bioterrorism: Risks and controls workshop
- Chemical awareness and scene management course
- INTERPOL chemical and explosives countermeasures course
- Radiological crime scene management workshops

3. Investigative and operational support

- On request, INTERPOL can provide operational support to its member countries in the form of an incident response team. In the event of a terrorist attack, staff with expertise in chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives matters can be deployed in these teams.
- In addition, INTERPOL runs a number of initiatives, projects and operations to support the international law enforcement community in tackling the illicit trafficking of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives materials, including:
  - Operation Fail Safe
  - Global Alliance to Combat the Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices
  - Operation CHASE (Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement)
  - Global Shield programme (in cooperation with the World Customs Organization)
  - Project RHINO (Response capability, hazard assessment, infection control, national coordination and operational change)

4. Working in partnership

- Owing to the complex nature of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism prevention and response, a multi-disciplinary approach is essential. Action needs to be coordinated at a national governmental level, ensuring close cooperation and information exchange among the various ministries, agencies and institutions involved.
- This inter-agency approach needs to be extended on an international level. INTERPOL works in the global arena, connecting its worldwide network of member countries and maintaining close partnerships with other international agencies and initiatives that are specialized in the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism prevention field.

IV. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English
[5 July 2016]

The European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, the European Security Strategy (2003), the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2003), the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the New Lines for Action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (2008, 2013) reinforce the commitment of the European Union to preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic missile materials, technical know-how and technology. The European Union and its member States attach great importance to non-proliferation, including the issue of efficient export controls, as demonstrated by their commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1887 (2009) and 1977 (2011). In line with resolution 1540 (2004) and its Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, the European Union requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in agreements with third countries.

The accession of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was approved by the European Council in 2007. All European Union member States and Euratom have ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and have adhered to the Amendment to the Convention. In addition, in accordance with the European Union policy of promoting the universalization and effective implementation of international treaties and agreements, in 2016, the European Union and its member States conducted diplomatic outreach in support of the entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention, contributing to its entry into force on 8 May 2016.

Consistent with the long-standing and significant support provided by the European Union and its member States to global nuclear security efforts, they fully support the key role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). They are actively participating in the preparations for the next IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security, in December 2016.

Similarly, the European Union and its member States contributed and will continue to contribute actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other initiatives such as the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the Nuclear Security Summit process and the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification, which improve the security of nuclear material and strengthen nuclear security culture. The European Union and its member States attach the utmost importance to and are actively working in the areas of nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics. They also cooperate with INTERPOL in the implementation of the latter's projects in this field.

As to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the European Union and its member States have been staunch supporters of its robust and effective implementation. In that context, they are making a substantial contribution to the

review process for the implementation of the resolution, notably a European Union report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), including recommendations for the future development of the resolution, démarches to non-reporting States aimed at improving the overall reporting rate and a new Council decision in support of resolution 1540 (2004), which is under discussion and is expected to be adopted in the second half of 2016.

The European Union and its member States continue to fund numerous projects in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and are actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth Review Conference, to be held in November 2016. A Council decision laying down the European Union's common position and priorities for the Eighth Review Conference has been adopted. Moreover, on 18 January 2016, a separate Council decision was adopted to provide financial support amounting to 2.6 million euros for activities relating to the Convention, to be implemented over the next three-year period in the following areas: promotion of universal adherence, enhancement of interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology and biosafety and biosecurity, development of national capacities for the implementation of the Convention, support for the intersessional programme and the preparations for the Eighth Review Conference, and the strengthening of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons.

With respect to chemical weapons, European Union member States account for 40 per cent of the amount spent by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide by means of their annual assessed contributions. A Council decision providing for overall funding of 4.6 million euros in support of Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) was adopted in November 2015. This is in addition to 12.5 million euros provided by the European Union since 2005 to support the implementation of the core activities relating to the Convention, as well as 17 million euros relating to the destruction of the declared chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The European Union and its member States are deeply involved in efforts to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles, especially through Council decisions in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and resolution 1540 (2004), as well as through its instrument contributing to stability and peace (centres of excellence).

The European Union and its member States have been continuously implementing the 2009 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Action Plan. It is based on the all-hazards approach and contains 124 actions covering prevention, protection, detection and response. The Action Plan contributes, inter alia, to the implementation of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the European Union Internal Security Strategy. The European Commission has undertaken to facilitate practical cooperation for the detection and mitigation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives risks at the European Union level, including working with the industry, operators of facilities handling chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives materials (equipment manufacturers and security service providers) and other stakeholders. Concrete tools will be developed, including guidance materials, training and awareness-building,

and testing activities. Outside its border, the European Union is implementing the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative in eight regions in the world involving 55 countries. The initiative is aimed at building training and equipment capacities to mitigate risks and threats relating to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear disasters. Within the framework of the initiative, the partner countries develop their needs assessments and national chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear action plans. So far, the European Union has funded some 60 chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear regional projects dealing mainly with border management, counter-terrorism, maritime security, protection of critical infrastructures and consequent management. Developing links with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and United Nations peacekeeping operations is a priority.

The European Police Office (Europol) has conducted several activities aimed at assisting European Union member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Under the Seventh Framework Security Research Programme (2007-2013) of the European Commission, part of the funding is allocated to research and development projects in the field of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 among the United States of America, the European Union and IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects in which united efforts are undertaken in the specific area of nuclear detection, aimed at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation. International cooperation in nuclear forensics is of the utmost importance, and the European Commission has been co-chairing the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group since its foundation in 1995.